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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY,

11 CASE NO. 3:21-cv-05886-DGE

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.
14 ORDER ON MOTION FOR ENTRY
15 CHRISTOPHER WALLS,
16 Defendant.

17 I INTRODUCTION

18 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's motion for entry of writ of execution
19 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a)(1). (Dkt. No. 44.) Defendant has not
20 responded. For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's motion.

21 II BACKGROUND

22 In the interest of judicial economy, the Court assumes familiarity with the factual
23 background summarized in prior orders and provides only a brief overview of the procedural
24 history. (See Dkt. Nos. 20 at 2–3; 25 at 1–2.)

1 On December 3, 2021, Plaintiff Clark Equipment Company, doing business as Bobcat
2 Company, filed its Complaint against Defendant Bobcat Rentals Co. and its owner Christopher
3 Walls for various trademark infringement claims alleging Bobcat Rentals was using Bobcat
4 Company's BOBCAT trademarks without Bobcat Company's permission. (Dkt. No. 1 at 1, 7.)
5 Defendants failed to make an appearance. On April 18, 2022, the Court granted Plaintiff's
6 motion for default against both Defendants. (Dkt. No. 16.) On July 29, 2022, the Court granted
7 Plaintiff's motion for default judgment and permanently enjoined Defendants. (Dkt. No. 20.)¹
8 On February 17, 2023, after Defendants failed to comply with the Court's permanent injunction,
9 Plaintiff filed a motion for contempt, sanctions, and a modification of the Court's permanent
10 injunction. (Dkt. No. 23.) On September 18, 2023, the Court granted Plaintiff's motion for
11 contempt and imposed a per diem fine of \$500 for each day of Defendants' noncompliance
12 starting on October 3, 2023. (Dkt. 32, at 5.) The Court also directed Plaintiff to submit briefing
13 on its requests for attorney fees and costs. (Dkt. No. 33.) The Court granted Plaintiff's Motion
14 for Attorney Fees and Costs on February 28, 2024, in the amount of \$23,765.90—\$22,579.50 in
15 attorney fees and \$1,186.40 in costs. (Dkt. No. 35 at 5.)

16 On March 1, 2024, Bobcat Company renewed its motion for contempt and sanctions in
17 response to Defendants' continued infringement. (Dkt. No. 36 at 2, 7–11.) On June 20, 2024,
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19 ¹ The Court granted Plaintiff's motion for a permanent injunction as follows: "Defendants, their
20 officers, agents, representatives, employees, successors, and assigns, and all others in active
21 concert or participation with them are enjoined from: (i) any use of the BOBCAT Marks; (ii) any
22 use of any word, term, name, symbol, or device (or any combination thereof) that is identical or
23 confusingly similar to, or a colorable imitation of, the BOBCAT Marks; (iii) any offering,
24 selling, or providing of any services in connection with the BOBCAT Marks or any word, term,
name, symbol, or device (or any combination therefore) that is identical or confusingly similar
to, or a colorable imitation of, the BOBCAT Marks; and (iv) assisting, aiding, or abetting any
other person or business entity in engaging or performing any of the activities referred to in
subparagraphs (i) through (iii) above." (Dkt. No. 20 at 10–11.)

1 the Court found Defendants remained in contempt and ordered Defendants to pay \$75,000 in
 2 contempt fines as a compensatory payment to Clark. (Dkt. Nos. 39 at 4; 40.) The Court also
 3 awarded Clark attorney fees and costs, and further instructed Plaintiff to file supplemental
 4 briefing describing the fees and costs it incurred in investigating and prosecuting its renewed
 5 motion for contempt and sanctions. (Dkt. No. 39 at 7–8.) On August 2, 2024, the Court granted
 6 Plaintiff’s motion for supplemental attorney fees and costs, awarding Plaintiff \$26,883.00 in
 7 attorney fees and \$2,020.00 in costs. (Dkt. No. 43 at 4.)

8 Plaintiff filed the instant motion for a writ of execution on October 1, 2024. (Dkt. No.
 9 44.) At the time of filing, Plaintiff stated that Defendant owed a total of \$127,688.90, which
 10 reflected the \$75,000 court-imposed sanction; \$49,462.50 in attorney fees; and \$3,206.40 in
 11 costs. (*Id.* at 4.) Plaintiff seeks a writ “directing and authorizing the United States Marshal to
 12 seize and take into possession and execution the personal property of Defendants sufficient to
 13 execution and to satisfy the judgments and costs entered against Defendants totaling \$127,668.90
 14 and make sale thereof in accordance with the law.” (Dkt. Nos. 44 at 1.) The writ states that
 15 personal property sufficient to satisfy the judgment “may include, but is not limited to, Bobcat
 16 machines, dump trucks, and scissor lifts.” (Dkt. No. 44-2 at 2.) It further specifies that sale of
 17 the personal property should be scheduled far enough in advance to comply with notice of sale
 18 requirements under Washington law—no earlier than four weeks after the Court issues the writ.
 19 (*Id.*)

20 III DISCUSSION

21 A. Legal Standard

22 Federal Rule 69(a) establishes that “[a] money judgment is enforced by a writ of
 23 execution.” Fed. R. Civ. P. (69)(a)(1). “The procedure on execution—and in proceedings

1 supplementary to and in aid of judgment or execution—must accord with the procedure of the
 2 state where the court is located, but a federal statute governs to the extent it applies.” *Id.*
 3 Accordingly, the Court looks to Washington law, which “generally allows money judgments to
 4 be enforced by execution.” *Hendricks & Lewis PLLC v. Clinton*, 766 F.3d 991, 996 (9th Cir.
 5 2014). Specifically, Washington Revised Code § 6.17.090 provides that “[a]ll property, real and
 6 personal, of the judgment debtor that is not exempted by law is liable to execution.” The Ninth
 7 Circuit has established that “[t]he necessary predicate for application of Federal Rule 69 is a
 8 judgment in the federal district court in which execution is sought.” *Labertew v. Langemeier*,
 9 846 F.3d 1028, 1033 (9th Cir. 2017). “[T]he United States Marshals Service shall execute all
 10 lawful writs, process, and orders issued under the authority of the United States, and shall
 11 command all necessary assistance to execute its duties.” 28 U.S.C. § 566.²

12 Washington law provides that a party in whose favor judgment has been rendered may
 13 obtain execution “at any time within 10 years from entry of the judgment.” Wash. Rev. Code §
 14 6.17.020(1). The writ of execution must “intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the court, the
 15 county where the judgment was rendered, the names of the parties, the amount of the judgment if
 16 it be for money, and the amount actually due thereon.” Wash. Rev. Code § 6.17.110(1). Before
 17 a writ of execution can be delivered, “the amount of the judgment, or damages and costs, and the
 18 fees due to each person separately shall be entered in the docket and on the back of the
 19 execution.” Wash. Rev. Code § 6.17.110(2). If the writ of execution is against the property of
 20 the judgment debtor, “it shall require the officer to satisfy the judgment out of the personal
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22 ² 28 U.S.C. § 566 preempts Washington procedure, which provides that writs of execution are
 23 carried out by the Sheriff. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 69(a)(1) (“The procedure on execution . . . must
 24 accord with the procedure of the state where the court is located, but a federal statute governs to
 the extent it applies.”).

1 property of the debtor unless an affidavit has been filed with the court[.]” Wash. Rev. Code
 2 § 6.17.110(3)(a). The writ must “particularly describe the property and state its value and
 3 require the officer to deliver possession of it to the party entitled thereto[.]” Wash. Rev. Code §
 4 6.17.110(3)(c). If a writ names “the tools, instruments, materials, and supplies used to carry on
 5 [an individual’s] trade,” Washington law provides for an exemption “not to exceed \$15,000 in
 6 value”—meaning that at most \$15,000 worth of trade tools may be claimed as exempt from
 7 execution of the judgment. Wash. Rev. Code § 6.15.010(3)(1)(e); *see also* Wash. Rev. Code
 8 § 6.17.130 (noting the judgement debtor’s right to exempt property).

9 **B. Analysis**

10 “The necessary predicate for application of Federal Rule 69 is a judgment in the federal
 11 district court in which execution is sought.” *Corder v. Brown*, 25 F.3d 833, 838 (9th Cir. 1994).
 12 Here, Plaintiff seeks to enforce the Court’s orders granting Plaintiff’s motions for attorney fees
 13 and costs (Dkt. Nos. 35, 43) and its judgment order imposing compensatory payment of \$75,000
 14 (Dkt. No. 40). Under Federal Rule 58(a)(3), “[e]very judgment and amended judgment must be
 15 set out in a separate document, but a separate document is not required for an order disposing of
 16 a motion [] for attorney[] fees under Rule 54.” *See also Corder* 25 F.3d at 838 (“[O]nce an
 17 award is determined, it becomes a judgment.”). Accordingly, the Court’s orders granting
 18 Plaintiff’s motions for attorney fees and costs were recorded as judgments for the purposes of
 19 Rule 69 and Washington Revised Code § 6.17.110. Furthermore, Defendant has properly
 20 appended the judgments to the “back of the execution” pursuant to Washington Revised Code §
 21 6.17.110. Finally, the information included in the writ comports with Washington law. *See*
 22 Wash. Rev. Code. § 6.17.110(1). The writ states that no real property may be used to satisfy the
 23 judgment; thus, no affidavit is required. *See* Wash. Rev. Code § 6.17.110(3)(a).

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2 **IV CONCLUSION**
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4 Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for entry of writ of execution (Dkt. No. 44) is
5 GRANTED. The Clerk is DIRECTED to issue the writ as proposed (Dkt. No. 44-2).
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8 Dated this 13th day of November, 2024.
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12 David G. Estudillo
13 United States District Judge
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